

**Table 2. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Missouri, private industry, 1996-2000**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3,4,5</sup>	Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC code 805)				
	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total:	174.4	374.9	517.6	304.4	243.2	295.6
Nature of injury, illness:						
Sprains, strains	76.2	195.6	320.2	161.0	172.4	173.0
Part of body affected:						
Trunk	62.5	203.4	248.1	161.0	133.7	155.9
Back	40.8	156.5	177.8	137.6	114.4	99.1
Source of injury, illness:						
Health care patient	5.0	211.2	294.9	161.0	133.7	120.1
Event or exposure:						
Overexertion	48.2	219.0	258.7	155.1	140.2	151.8
Overexertion in lifting	30.6	133.0	193.8	131.7	92.6	77.2

<sup>1</sup>Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>5</sup> In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

# OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES IN MISSOURI IN 2000 IN NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE FACILITIES

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Nursing and personal care facilities include establishments that are primarily engaged in providing inpatient nursing and health-related personal care. Nursing and personal care facilities had high rates of injuries and illnesses nationwide in 2000. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) announced a National Emphasis Program to focus outreach efforts and inspections on specific hazards in nursing and personal care facilities.

Services was the major industry division in Missouri private industry with the largest annual average employment in 2000. But services had the lowest incidence rate of total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases. Nursing and personal care facilities had much higher incidence rates than other industries within the services division.

Table 1 shows the numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the nursing and personal care facilities industry in Missouri from 1996 to 2000. The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry are shown for 2000.

- Most of the injuries and illnesses in the nursing and personal care facilities industry occurred in women workers.
- Service was the occupation that had the most injuries and illnesses in the nursing and personal care facilities industry.

Table 2 shows the incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics in the nursing and personal care facilities industry in Missouri from 1996 to 2000. The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for Missouri private industry are shown for 2000. The incidence rate for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses was 1.69 times higher in the nursing and personal care facilities industry than in Missouri private industry in 2000.

- Sprains, strains was the nature of injury, illness that had the highest number and incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2000. Sprains, strains was the leading nature of injury, illness in nursing and personal care facilities. The incidence rate for sprains, strains in the nursing and personal care facilities industry was 2.27 times higher than in Missouri private industry in 2000.
- Lumbar region was the part of body with the most cases and the highest incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2000. Trunk and back were the parts of body affected that had the highest incidence rates in nursing and personal care facilities. The incidence rate for trunk was 2.49 times higher in the nursing and personal care facilities industry than in Missouri private industry in 2000. And the incidence rate for back was 2.43 times higher

in the nursing and personal care facilities than in Missouri private industry in 2000.

- Health care patient was the fifth highest source of injury, illness for Missouri private industry in 2000. Health care patient was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate for nursing and personal care facilities. The incidence rate for health care patient was **24.02** times higher in the nursing and personal care facilities industry than in Missouri private industry in 2000.
- Overexertion in lifting was the event or exposure with the most cases and the highest incidence rate in Missouri private industry in 2000. Overexertion and overexertion in lifting were the events or exposures with the highest incidence rates for nursing and personal care facilities. The incidence rate for overexertion was 3.15 times higher in the nursing and personal care facilities industry than in Missouri private industry in 2000. The incidence rate for overexertion in lifting was 2.52 times higher in the nursing and personal care facilities industry than in Missouri private industry in 2000.

**Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Missouri, private industry, 1996-2000**

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2, 3, 4</sup>	Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC code 805)				
	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total:	33,924	1,293	2,029	1,244	975	1,147
Sex:						
Men	22,489	--	--	--	--	--
Women	11,304	1,239	1,830	1,088	871	1,037
Occupation:						
Service	4,629	1,025	1,768	1,052	768	927

<sup>1</sup> Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>4</sup> In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.